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The Stetson Collegiate, Vol. 04, No. 05, February, 1894

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VOL. IV.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

NO. 5.

Stetson Collegiate.

PUBLISHED

• • BY THE • •

STUDENTS OF . .
JOHN B. STETSON
UNIVERSITY . .

CONTENTS.

Editorial and Miscellaneous	1
Comparative Value of Small and Large Colleges	3
Modern Definitions	3
Which Did He Mean	3
A Secret Disclosed	3



CONTENTS.

The Junior Recital	4
President's Annual Report	5
Presentation Day	6
The Music Recital	7
Local and Personal	8
Echoes from Presentation Day	10

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"VERITAS."

VOL. IV.

DeLAND, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 5.

THE STETSON COLLEGIATE.

ISSUED MONTHLY

During the Sessions of JOHN B. STETSON
UNIVERSITY.

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Single Copies, 15 Cents.

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Entered at the Post Office at DeLand, Fla.,
a second-class mail matter.

EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Probably the most popular play of the season in New York dramatic circles is Henry Guy Carleton's "The Butterflies." It is brought out by the now famous John Drew with one of the best companies in America. The scene of two acts of this play is St. Augustine, Fla. We mention this especially as showing what seems to be a growing tendency in dramatic literature to represent the actions as taking place at as many different places and under as many different circumstances as possible. One act may be represented as taking place in Florida and the next in New York or California.

A correspondent of the Christian Index, writing of the recent Florida Baptist State Convention, speaks thus of Dr. W. N. Chaudoin: "The first to greet us was Dr. W. N. Chaudoin, the president of the convention, our own dear Uncle Shad, formerly of Georgia, who embraced us and gave us a good old-fashioned Baptist hug, with a 'God bless you, my brother.' Well do we remember twenty five years ago at the Stone Mountain Association, at Stone Mountain in Georgia,

we heard him preach for the first time, from the text: 'Sirs, we would see Jesus;' and we saw Jesus, and so did hundreds of others see Jesus that evening. We thought he would die before the sermon was over, but he did not die, and has lived all these years to bless Florida and the Baptists. God give him many years yet in which to serve the Master."

There are evidently a number of people in DeLand, some of them students, who think that musicales, lectures and all entertainments of that character, are intended especially to allow them to talk, laugh and prevent other people from hearing, during the performance. At our last musicale several persons in the rear of the room kept up a constant hum of conversation, never once ceasing during the rendering of the best selections on the program. Just why these persons could not have conducted their conversation as well at their homes or out of doors it would be difficult to say, unless their object was to annoy those who went to hear the music. If that was their purpose they were successful in achieving it. Both regard for the rights of others and common politeness would seem to require that persons should restrain their inclination to talk during the performance at any entertainment of this kind. The conversation fiends were again present in force on Presentation Day—but we have said enough.

A strong movement is now in progress in England to abolish the House of Lords. Just how the Liberals hope to bring about this result we do not know, but if the Lords continue to thwart the expressed wishes of the British people, a way will without

doubt be found to deprive them of their power. The upper House, as now constituted, is certainly doomed. For many years there has been a strong feeling of hostility to it among the common people, and the opposition to it is steadily increasing. Sooner or later it must either be swept out of existence entirely or its character and composition must be radically changed. The following from the London Daily News shows something of the popular feeling in reference to the Lords: "Sir William Harcourt's assurance that the government will not endure the dictation of the House of Lords, fully satisfied his audience. It will also satisfy the Liberals throughout the country. It is the peers' own fault. They have made themselves impossible."

Here is what the correspondent of the Christian Index, the great Baptist paper of Georgia, has to say about President Forbes: "Professor J. F. Forbes, the distinguished president of the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, of course, was on hand representing his great school, which is so finely endowed, and which has such a glorious future in prospect. We were very favorably impressed with President Forbes and the course he is pursuing to build up the institution." And here is an extract from an article written by Dr. J. B. Gambrell for the Texas Baptist Standard, on the State Convention of Florida Baptists: "One of the marvels of Florida is John B. Stetson University. Begun in the woods less than a dozen years ago, it now owns, in equipments and endowments, close on to \$300,000. It has more than 200 students, coming from seventeen States. President Forbes did it with his warm heart and cul-

tured brain. DeLand, Stetson, Sampson and others helped, but President Forbes has been the creative power. One such man in a State at its formation period is worth \$1,000,000 in 20 per cent., 50 year, United States gold bonds. Broad in spirit, comprehensive in plan, tactful in execution, genial in nature, he is every body's man and every body's friend.' "

* *

The recent death of George William Childs, the editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has attracted widespread attention. He was born in 1829 at Baltimore. At the age of thirteen he entered the navy, and spent fifteen months at Norfolk. This life did not suit him, however, so he returned home, and again attended school for a time. He next went to Philadelphia, where he secured employment in a book store. At the age of eighteen he went into business for himself as a bookseller. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of a publishing house in Philadelphia. In 1864 he purchased and took charge of the Public Ledger, which he continued to control until the time of his death. His career as an editor was very successful. His paper had a national reputation and a wide circle of readers. He died worth \$5,000,000. He gave very liberally and wisely for charitable and educational work. His employees were paid more than the usual rates, were cared for when sick, were pensioned when disabled through sickness or old age. But all these things, important though they are, do not fully account for the great influence exercised by Mr. Childs, or for the esteem, almost veneration, with which he was universally regarded. It is the character of the man himself that stands out above all that he did or said. One can better understand the position he occupied, after reading Emerson's essay on "Character." We may truly say that "the largest part of his power was latent." He possessed that "reserved force which acts directly by presence,

and apparently without means." He exercised great influence upon the many editors with whom he, at different times, came into contact, and through them influenced the press of the whole country, and of England as well. He was always perfectly conscientious. It is said that he never permitted a questionable advertisement or the details of a scandalous story to be published in his paper. It seems never to have occurred to him that he might, for the sake of private gain or party advantage, express opinions which he did not believe to be right, or refrain from expressing those which were right. Hence his paper was never a mere plaything of public opinion, but rather a potent force in moulding public opinion. One of our greatest needs to-day is more editors, and more men, of that stamp—men of high moral principle, accompanied with plenty of "backbone."

* *

President Eliot of Harvard University, in a recent address on the relation of Radcliffe College to the University, said that while, for reasons which he mentioned, it did not seem advisable at present to admit women to the University proper, the instruction given in Radcliffe College was in all respects equal to that of the University. He continued, "This is a long step forward, and it leaves the way open, very wide open, for further steps when the time comes." This would seem to imply that the day may not be very far in the future when conservative Harvard will admit women on equal terms with men. Meanwhile almost all the colleges of any importance that have been recently founded have adopted the system of co-education of the sexes. Everywhere co-education seems to be gaining ground. This gain is especially marked in the South. The South is conservative about beginning to accept new ideas, but when once it adopts a new plan or theory it does so in no half-hearted or hesitating manner. One of the best arguments we have seen in favor of co-

education appeared a short time ago in the "Wake Forest Student," the college paper of Wake Forest College, North Carolina. It seems to be true (though we know not why it should be so) that in the North the students in institutions where women are not now received generally oppose the admission of women, while in the South they generally favor it. If this is a fact, we should be pleased to hear some explanation of it.

* *

Most people have very crude and erroneous ideas in regard to the purpose of a college education, if indeed they have ever thought of its having a purpose at all. It is a very common thing to hear men speak in a deprecatory manner of a college education, because, in their opinion, it will not enable them to make more money; as if, forsooth, the sole object of an education were to prepare men to heap up wealth. The advocates of higher education are partly to blame for these false conceptions. Why do not they present more constantly and more clearly its real aims and purposes? No man can properly appreciate the value of a college education, or of anything else indeed, unless he knows something of what results it is intended to produce. In general it is true that a college education enables a man to make more money, or to gain a position of greater honor and power than he could make or gain without it. But that is not all, nor is it the chief part, of what it is meant to do. Its highest object is to develop the powers and capacities of the student as a man or a woman, and to prepare him to develop in like manner the powers and capacities of those whom he may be able to influence. To state the same truth in a somewhat different form, its object is the perfection of man as man. Education aims, indeed, to make the student successful; but real success does not consist in gaining the things one strives for, unless those things be in themselves valuable, or unless they contribute in some way to the well being of their

possessor. Education should reveal, to some extent at least, the true relative values of things, and then endeavor to enable the student to obtain the things which are of highest value. We may have more to say on this subject at a future time.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SMALL AND LARGE COLLEGES.

Perhaps no more interesting subject for debate could be selected than that which we shall venture to set before the minds of our readers, scarcely hoping, however, to solve the problem conclusively, as there are so many arguments which might be presented on either side.

In the first place, let us consider the advantages of a small college. Away from the hurry and bustle of city life, to say nothing of the temptations of the latter, better opportunity is certainly offered for quiet contemplation. A perturbed or excited state of mind is incompatible with both the acquisition of knowledge and the steady development of faculty, both of which go to make up what we term *education*.

Then, in small classes, such as are usually found in smaller colleges, there is more opportunity for individual attention to be given by the professors, and for exerting a personal influence over the students. Which of us has not realized the wonderful power which the life and character of some teacher have exerted on our own lives? How many of us can trace back to some energetic and sympathetic instructor the impulse which first urged us to make the best of ourselves?

On the other hand, the large college is able to supply greater men as teachers in the various departments. It is likely to have a far better library and superior equipment in all other respects. Instruction is mainly given by means of lectures, so that a general knowledge of many subjects may be quite rapidly acquired. Moreover, the student is likely to form a modest estimate of his own abilities, since he comes into contact with many capable

and brilliant men who have reached a higher standard of scholarship than he himself.

Having thus briefly before us a statement of some of the advantages on both sides, which shall we consider as most desirable—an education in the large college, or in the smaller one? Superior as are the advantages of the former, little benefit could be derived from these very superiorities unless the student had first a broad and solid foundation, built by faithful, quiet, plodding work. To one who has done no careful, critical reading of a few standard works, a great library is a snare rather than a help. With no power of discriminating what is most valuable, he may waste his time and energy on much superficial reading which adds little or nothing to his mental growth. Unless by careful, methodical "grinding" he has first learned how to study, the lecture system will be of little practical benefit.

We would advise, therefore, the smaller college as the better for at least the first years of the college training, and the larger colleges and universities for the finishing years, as a means of broadening the ideas and experience of the student.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Club—A man's refuge from home.
Church—A woman's refuge from home.

Gun—An instrument which kills before and which kicks behind.

Criticism—The judgment passed by mediocrities upon their superiors.

Jealous Hatred—The spontaneous tribute which small minds pay to great ones.

Contempt—A sentiment which we all express for each other and which we most of us feel for ourselves.

The article "American Composers," in *College Echoes*, quotes as Michael Agelo's life motto "Genius is infinite patience." Why then, since patience is a virtue we can all acquire, may we not all aspire to be "geniuses."

WHICH DID HE MEAN?

On the day of Presentation,
As you all doubtless know,
All the beauty of our school-rooms
To the lecture hall did go.

Then the wise men of the South land—
Sitting there in solemn state—
On the styles of education
Passed the day in warm debate.

Quoth the man from Central Georgia,
Rising quickly from his chair,
"Boys, there's more sense than you think
for
'Neath those pretty bangs of hair."

But the bad boy in the audience,
As he snuffed the scented air,
Muttered, "more scents than you think
for
'Neath those pretty bangs of hair."

A SECRET DISCLOSED.

Frequently we pause in wonder and almost in envy at the apparently smooth and peaceful journey through life which some of our companions seem to be enjoying. Their friends seem as numerous as those who know them—their presence an agreeable and welcome addition to almost any company—their lives seem, indeed, "fallen unto them in pleasant places."

What is the explanation of it all? Ruskin seems to have revealed the secret in the following concise statement: "The path of a good woman is, indeed, strewn with flowers; but they rise behind her steps, not before them."

As she daily seeks to remove the briars from the way of some weary companion, bright flowers seem to spring up behind her in her own pathway. It is the backward look that reveals them, while before her the thorns may seem as large and sharp as those along any other road. She has made the rough path smooth by the way in which she has traveled it. "Go thou and do likewise."

The "Wesleyan Literary Monthly" publishes almost exclusively sketches and short stories. Many of these are very interesting, and display considerable ingenuity on the part of their authors.

THE JUNIOR RECITAL.

The entertainment given by the Junior Class on Friday, February 2d, was both excellent and pleasing. It was a new feature in our college life. We are due them much for the genuine enjoyment they gave to us. There was a pureness, a winsomeness, and a gentleness about the whole affair that gave to it a real attractiveness and made the time allotted for it seem all too short. Such things mix well with the toil of brain and body, which is the necessary concomitant of school life, and there is a possibility that we have too few such occasions. If we may regard the entertainment as one of the results of class-organization, we are more than ever in favor of the plan.

We understand that the class placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of our excellent teacher of the Department of Physical Culture and Expression. Miss Brown's attention to even ordinary material would insure success. Remembering, therefore, that in the Junior Class is to be found some first-rate material, we do not wonder at the excellent result. The first item on the program was a joyous tripping little vocal utterance sung by a sextette of the following young ladies: Miss Ricker, Miss Crosby, Misses Harkness, Misses Paine. Miss Zu Tavern presided at the piano, as accompanist. A recitation, "The Eruption of Vesuvius," (Bulwer Lytton) by Miss Alice Hogan, was graphically rendered. What is ordinarily a most difficult selection to render well, on account of highly dramatic possibilities, was well grasped and tastefully delivered. "Meg Merrilies," an impersonation, by Miss Cordelia Paine, was also good.

It is a high accomplishment to be able to impersonate well. This Miss Paine shows herself fully capable of doing. Probably the most beautiful number on the program was a study in pantomime by the female members of the class. It was easy to recognize, in the pretty attitudes, the details of

the familiar little song, "Where Are You A-going, My Pretty Maid?"

Part first concluded with a delightful scene from Halm's "Ingomar." It was that scene in which Parthenia, the lovely captive from Massilia, weaves her garlands in the presence of the savage Ingomar and at the same time as surely awakens his soul to the passion of love. Here the scene leaves us, but the rest may be easily inferred. Miss Edith Harkness, as Parthenia, deserves, we think, especial mention for the manner in which she identified herself with the personality of the captive maiden, who, though heart-broken at the thought of her separation from home, solved the difficulty of her captivity through the potency of her own womanly innocence and tact, in the most natural way in the world. Mr. Harlan Bolton, as Ingomar, acted his part well and was highly enjoyed.

We said that the first part of the entertainment concluded with this scene from Ingomar; but not so. Following it was the only vocal solo of the evening. It was sung by Miss Flora Dorrance, with accompaniment by Miss Raley. This was the first appearance of Miss Dorrance and the sweet song, "The Garden of Sleep," was greeted cordially. She possesses a high soprano which has considerable sweetness and smoothness.

Part second opened with a scene from Mary Stuart (Schiller). It embraced the circumstance of the famous interview between Elizabeth and Mary. The following was the cast: "Robert, Earl of Leicester," Mr. Tebbetts; "Talbot, a friend of Mary," Mr. Webb; "Elizabeth, Queen of England," Miss Ricker; "Mary, Queen of Scotland," Miss Hattie Harkness. The two gentlemen did their part creditably. Most of the scene, however, is taken up by immediate conversation between Elizabeth and Mary. Miss Ricker looked a veritable Elizabeth in her sternness and unrelenting hauteur. Both her bearing and invective were well suited to Schiller's representation of the fa-

moussovereign. Miss Harkness, though differing in personal type from the Scottish Queen, nevertheless had a part suited to her well known talent as an impersonator. The writer regarded her denunciation of the English Queen in the presence of her favorite, Leicester, as of high merit.

The last item on the program was a farce entitled "A Letter of Introduction," by Howells. The following was the cast: "Mr. Roberts," Mr. Vuillaume; "Mr. Campbell," Mr. McBride; "Mr. Westgate," Mr. Carll; "Mrs. Roberts," Miss Crosby; "Mrs. Campbell," Miss Paine; "Bella," Miss Walker. The scene is laid in Boston. The point of the farce turns upon a mistake which Mr. Roberts, a most absent-minded American, supposes himself to have made in placing the wrong letter in the wrong envelope. Two letters had been written by him. One was a letter of introduction of Mr. Westgate, an Englishman, to his uncle in New York, the other a personal letter to his uncle, in which he used some plain language about the Englishman's offensiveness as an Englishman. He had given both these letters to the Englishman—one to be mailed, the other (the unsealed one) to be presented in person. After the departure of the Englishman, Mrs. Roberts, knowing her husband's absent mindedness, fears that he may have committed a blunder. This fear is strengthened upon the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell (brother-in-law and sister to Roberts), who speak of just having seen the Englishman trying to place a letter in a fire alarm box, mistaking it for the mail box. Mr. Campbell, who is somewhat of a wag, persuades Roberts that he has committed the blunder of placing the two letters in the wrong envelopes, and that the Englishman, naturally looking over what he regards as his letter of introduction, must needs read, in the personal letter, the offensive language used by Roberts about him to his uncle. Various expedients are suggested in case this is true. Campbell, who has little use for Englishmen, evidently

enjoys the predicament. Here their worst fears are justified on Bella's announcing that the Englishman was below. There is much of real humor in the interview that follows, Roberts, Campbell and the two ladies doing their best to keep the Englishman off the subject of the letter. His enjoyment of the Americanisms of Mr. Campbell, who is from California, and his mannerisms are both highly enjoyed by the Americans. When the subject of the letter could not longer be put off, it was found that Roberts had sealed one envelope with both letters in it, and had given the Englishman one directed to his uncle without any letter. The Englishman, no doubt, regarded this as an American joke, but failed to see where the laugh came in. He was an Englishman, however, and might see it sometime in the future. Where so many did excellently well, the writer feels that it would be quite out of taste to particularize. We must add, however, that Mr. Carl was most decidedly a typical Englishman.

A WELL WISHER.

THE CLYDE LINE GOT THE FREIGHT. About the middle of last month an old man appeared on the corner of Hogan and Bay and asked of the bystanders the best way to ship to New York. Instantly Frank Boyleston, of the Ocean Line, and Lon Delano, of the Clyde Line, appeared and each tried to out talk the other in showing the great advantages offered by his line. One would have thought that a carload of stuff was involved. The agent of the Clyde Line asked the character of the freight.

"Live freight," said the old man.

"Then by all means ship it by our line, for animals thus get the benefit of the sea air," etc.

"All right," said the old man in conclusion; "you shall have it. I'll go and have it sent down to your steamship."

About an hour later there came to the wharf a small cage containing—a mocking bird—Selected.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of John B. Stetson University:

DEAR BRETHREN—My annual reports are all very much alike in one respect at least—they all assert, as I learn by looking them over, that the year just passed has been the best year in our history. It may seem like a stereotyped expression, but it certainly has been true in every case.

You may be interested in the following record of attendance for each school year during my term of service:

'85-'86	59
'86-'87	82
'87-'88	102
'88-'89	85
'89-'90	111
'90-'91	157
'91-'92	186
'92-'93	202

And up to date of this year 226, which is thirty-six ahead of last year's registration at this time.

You will thus see that only once has there been any break in the steady increase of pupils and that was in the "yellow fever year" of '88-'89, when we did not open until December 4, and even then people were timid about sending their children from home. We did not anticipate an increase in the attendance this year, owing to the hard times, but we have already made more than our average gain and shall register some pupils yet before the close of the school year.

The following changes have been made in the faculty since our last meeting:

Miss Clementine MacGregor resigned her position as teacher of piano in the music department. Mrs. Farriss, wife of our Professor Farriss, was elected to the position thus made vacant and is doing excellent work.

Miss Margaret MacGregor resigned as teacher of mathematics and Prof. S. L. Howe, of Colgate University, was elected to the chair of mathematics, and was also placed in charge of the young men in Stetson Hall. Professor Howe is proving himself the right man in the right place.

Miss Metzger resigned her position as teacher of voice and piano and Miss Van Der Hooges, of Boston, was elected to the position thus made vacant, beginning her work at the middle of the first quarter.

Professor Smith resigned his position as professor of psychology and logic, and Prof. J. E. Hamilton, graduate of Brown University and fellow of Chicago University, was elected to the position. Professor Hamilton was also given charge of the entire work in composition, essays, orations, etc., except the classroom work, which is conducted by Miss Brown. Professor Hamilton has already made a most excellent impression, both as a man and a teacher.

Mrs. E. H. Senegas, a native Frenchwoman, was elected as teacher of French and shorthand, and Mr. Vuillaume, a former student, was elected to take charge of the drill, vice Captain Dore resigned.

Miss Child, our own first graduate from the college department, was elected

to assist Miss Lapp in the preparatory department.

At the opening of our second term, two weeks ago, Mr. W. F. Howe, brother of Professor Howe, was elected to teach arithmetic, bookkeeping, etc., and to assist in the office and in the business matters of the University. Mr. Howe has been with us but a few days, but he has already made himself almost indispensable.

We have also found it necessary to engage an extra teacher in our music department, and have accordingly employed Miss Olive Tawney, one of our own students, who will graduate in music this year.

Our entire force of teachers therefore now numbers nineteen, eight men and eleven women, and no institution ever had a more faithful and earnest set of workers.

I must say in this connection that Prof. W. S. Gordis, who has been with us six years, wishes a leave of absence for next year to enable him to prosecute post-graduate study in his own special department. Prof. Gordis has given to the University during these six years an undivided service. He has not spared himself when the interests of the institution were at stake, but has devoted himself unreservedly not only to the work of his own department, but also especially to the organization and classification of the library, and for two years to the detail work on the catalogue. I cannot well speak in too strong terms of Prof. Gordis. He is an earnest and successful teacher, a faithful worker, a consecrated and useful member of the church, and a good citizen. I recommend that his request for one year's leave of absence be granted, and that he be allowed one-half his regular salary for the time of his absence.

During the year past we have received a gift of one scholarship of \$3,000, presented by Deacon J. E. Borders of Leesburg, Fla., and we have his note for that amount, on which a portion of the interest has already been paid. We have received a gift of \$500 from our late colleague, Bro. Sampson, for the library, and \$1,000 more will be paid from the Sampson estate as soon as the contest over the will is settled. We have also received a fine spectroscope, the gift of Mr. James Bolton of Chicago. The greatest gift of the year is, of course, the bequest of \$70,000 by our deceased brother and colleague, C. T. Sampson of Washington, D. C. It is perhaps known to all that the will of Bro. Sampson is being contested, but we have very good assurances that the attempt to break the will cannot succeed. The trial is set for a date early in May next, and we are hopeful that we may receive the money soon after that time.

We have made many minor improvements in our equipments, but the most important are the completion of the laboratory, furnishing it with gas, water and electric lights, and the laying a line of cement walk in front of Elizabeth Hall. Bro. Stetson continued the walk in front of his property to Michigan avenue, thus extending it for a whole block. He also gave us the gas machine for the laboratory. For the future our pressing needs

are additions to our dormitory room, both for men and women, a new chapel and room for our preparatory department. The first of these needed can be met by adding to Chaudoin Hall, the north wing, as planned in the original building. This wing is planned to contain dining-room, kitchen, etc., on the first floor and dormitory rooms on the two upper floors. The dining-room will accommodate nearly 300 persons, while our present dining-room will seat but 112. The erection of this wing will fully double our dormitory accommodation for young women, and by using the space now occupied by dining-room, kitchen, etc., in Stetson Hall, for dormitory rooms, we shall increase our capacity there by nearly one-half. This change will also bring the dining-room in the young women's building and thus avoid the inconvenience and exposure to which the girls are now subjected in cold or rainy weather. The second and third of these needs could be met by the erection of the north wing originally planned for Elizabeth Hall.

Our present chapel has become entirely inadequate even this year, and will, of course, with our usual increase in numbers, be still less adequate next year. Our own students fill the room, and visitors can only be accommodated by crowding out students. The north wing of Elizabeth Hall provides a chapel, occupying two stories in height, and capable of seating about 700 persons, with ample platform and retiring rooms. The third story of this wing would afford ample accommodation for the preparatory department, which has altogether overflowed its present quarters. In these needs I have not mentioned a library building, as we can wait at least a year longer for that addition to our facilities. Our library has, however, outgrown its present quarters, and we shall look over other library buildings and devise suitable plans for the erection of such a building in the near future.

As to changes in the internal affairs of the University, we propose improvements as important as those just discussed in our external equipment. In the first place, we desire to change the mode of division of the school year from two terms of sixteen weeks each to three terms of eleven weeks each, or two terms of eleven and one of ten weeks. The reason for this change is, first, that we may make a more complete and satisfactory arrangement of our courses of study; secondly, that it brings the holiday vacation at the close of a term instead of three or four weeks from the end of it.

We are also now undertaking a complete reorganization of all our courses of study from the preparatory department up to the college. These changes will involve giving three years to the preparatory department and raising the standard for admission to the academy in mathematics, besides many other changes, some of them radical, in the co-ordination and selection of subjects. We have especially attempted to give more prominence to the study of our own language and literature in this re-arrangement of courses, and to bring the standard of the academy abreast of the best in the country. Our college work

is certain to increase from this time on, and we have put the courses of study in this department in line with the latest thought and investigation.

The spiritual life of the University is, I believe, healthful and vigorous, though as yet since October there have been but two or three conversions, so far as we know. There is prevalent among the students a thoughtful spirit, and the prayer meetings are interesting and inspiring. We believe, before the close of the year, we shall, as we have in preceding years, see definite results in the lives and characters of both those who have and those who have not learned to love the Lord Jesus Christ.

I append the following statistics:

Total number of students registered to date—men, 118; women, 108; total, 226.

Boarding students, 110; day students, 116.

Boarding students now present, 101; day students now present, 105.

The following figures indicate the denominational preferences of our students: Baptists, 98; Presbyterians, 51; Methodists, 23; Episcopalians, 24; Christians, 4; Congregationalists, 5; Jew, 1; Catholics, 5; Lutheran, 1.

Professed Christians, 130; not Christians, 93.

Ministerial students, 13.

Fourteen States besides Florida are represented by the students.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thankfulness to God for what he has already wrought here through the generosity and fidelity of His servants. The work is just fairly opening up before us, and the extent and importance of it fills us with gratitude and with confidence, and yet with humility. Few boards of trustees, managing educational institutions in our country, can meet under such wholly favorable auspices as do we to-day. With no debt or deficit, thanks to Bro. Stetson's magnificent gift of \$50,000 endowment, and nearly \$7,000 deficit on Chaudoin Hall one year ago; with the largest number of pupils in our history, and altogether the largest number in the State; with the confidence and hearty good will of the community, of our own denomination and of the State at large; with a splendid equipment in building and apparatus, and, perhaps, above all, with a body of progressive, intelligent and consecrated teachers constituting our faculty; we may well thank God and take courage and enter upon another year with confidence and enthusiasm.

J. F. FORBES.

John D. Rockefeller has sent the University of Chicago \$50,000, in cash, to be immediately spent for books.

Lafayette has bought land for an athletic field on which a grand stand and club house will be erected at a cost of about \$10,000.

"Think only healthful thoughts, 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.'"—Ex.

PRESENTATION DAY.

Those who attended the exercises on Presentation Day last year were well pleased to learn that we were to celebrate, this year, the anniversary of that occasion. There were of course no studies on that day, and no efforts were spared to make the time a pleasant one for all. There were comparatively few people present from other places, but DeLand furnished a large and appreciative audience in the morning, afternoon and evening.

THE CONCERT.

The Schubert Orchestra from Jacksonville gave us quite a musical feast in the morning. Their program was highly classical and the selections well rendered for so few instruments. The arrangement of the music gave the effect of many more instruments than were actually played. The violin and cornet were especially well handled. Their rendition of dance music showed that the players excelled in that class of music. It was evident that sacred music had not absorbed much of their time, for they appeared helpless when Dr. Forbes unexpectedly called upon them in the evening to lead the immense audience in the long metre doxology. The audience were evidently well pleased with the concert.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The first thing on the program for the afternoon of Presentation Day was a drill by a selected company of cadets, called the Forbes Zouaves. The campus was surrounded with on-lookers, and the cadets drilled their best. The boys looked quite soldierly, and as they carried their banner and also the "stars and stripes," they presented a fine appearance.

After the drill was over the crowd adjourned to the gymnasium, where the special feature of the day, the Educational Symposium, was held.

The orchestra played an opening overture, and after an eloquent prayer by Rev. H. C. Speller, Dr. Forbes delivered an address on "The Academy as a Factor in Our Educational

System." He presented his views on the subject in a brief and forcible manner, and showed how important a work was performed by the academy.

A complete system of education, he said, embraces the three departments of primary or elementary schools, academies or high schools and colleges.

The importance of the academy was early recognized in this country, and especially in the North there were many which prescribed broad courses of study. With the development of the public school system, the high school rivaled and finally superseded these academies. Each town having control of its own school matters, could levy a tax upon itself sufficient to rebuild and equip excellent high schools.

The necessity for the maintenance of academies or high schools with thorough courses of study, is realized when we find that the greater part, perhaps nine-tenths of the educated, intelligent classes in this country complete their education with the academic courses.

In this State it is practically impossible to maintain satisfactory high schools under the public school system. We are too poor for one reason, and with our county system a town cannot tax itself for supporting a high school within its limits. What we must have is endowed academies to supply this great need.

President Melton, of Florida Conference College, being prevented from attending, Dr. Forbes introduced Dr. J. B. Gambrell of Mercer University to speak on the subject, "Universities and Colleges, Actual and Ideal."

Dr. Gambrell is thoroughly at home on all subjects relating to colleges, and he gave a very instructive talk on his subject.

Hon. W. N. Sheats, the popular State Superintendent of Education, was next introduced, and read a paper on "College Graduates and State Certificates." He justified the action of the Legislature in passing the law requiring all teachers, or per-

sons wishing to teach, to take the regular teacher's examination, holders of diplomas not to be exempt from this examination, as before. This is a step toward obtaining better teachers for our public schools.

The closing address of the afternoon was delivered by President O. S. Clute of the Florida Agricultural College. He made an eloquent and forcible appeal for the introduction of manual instruction in schools, and gave many illustrations of the practical value of such education of the "hand and the head."

EVENING EXERCISES.

Notwithstanding the cold, a large audience was present in the evening to hear Dr. Gambrell's lecture on the "Intellectual Development of the South."

The Stetson University March, composed especially for our University, was played in public, for the first time, by the orchestra.

Dr. Gambrell's lecture was a very entertaining history of education in the South.

The doctor thinks that the North will soon be dominated by foreign influences, and that the battle for American ideas and civilization will largely be determined by the intellectual development of the South. The Florida Baptist Witness published Dr. Gambrell's address in full, and most of our readers have, doubtless, seen it in that paper.

At the conclusion of the address the audience joined in singing "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," and then filed out and passed across to Chaudoin Hall, where a reception was held in honor of Mr. Stetson and Dr. Gambrell. The orchestra was on hand and gave some of their best selections there. It is safe to say that all the exercises of the day were enjoyed by those who attended them.

Each member of the Princeton Foot Ball Team has been presented with a silver loving cup, and each substitute with a silver match box by the New York alumni.

THE MUSIC RECITAL.

Owing to the unusual treat in the way of lectures and entertainments which the students have had this winter, the quarterly musicale was necessarily postponed until February 4, '94. It was then rather hastily arranged, which accounts for the omission of some desirable features in the way of two piano solos.

The program was opened by a polonaise of Merkel played by Miss Walker. This young lady shows remarkable progress at each successive appearance, and won new laurels by the excellent rendition of her solo.

Miss Tawney sang one of Nevin's little songs very sweetly. Her voice is very high and flutelike, and, though so young and unsettled, shows signs of richness and fullness which only time can fully develop.

Miss Allan greatly pleased her hearers by the smooth, graceful manner in which she performed Litolff's "Spinnlied." Her technique is very good.

One of Rotoli's popular songs, "Dost Know," was sung by Miss Hedick. She has a mezzo soprano voice of considerable compass and power, and possesses dramatic force that enhances the beauty of it.

Miss Bucksbaum followed with Nevin's "Slumber Song," played in a quiet, dreamy manner that was very pleasing.

Prof. Hatton, the new violin teacher in the city, favored us with a violin solo and received a hearty encore. It is gratifying to note how much interest has been taken of late in violin playing. We have had so many artists on that instrument to play for us this winter that we can now better appreciate that kind of music.

"To Sevilla" was beautifully rendered by Miss Vanderhooges. The technique work showed her voice off to advantage and gave an opportunity of observing how broad has been her training.

Miss Tawney played one of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" in her usual satisfying manner. Her

work in expression is especially good.

Miss Harkness sang Nevin's touching song "Little Boy Blue" in a most tender and charming manner. She carried no music, and sang so distinctly, together with excellent facial expression, that the effect was very gratifying.

The next piano number was rendered by Miss Hattie Harkness, who was one of the most brilliant players on the program. Her piece was full of fire and vigor, and Miss Hattie's firm strokes brought out the character admirably.

Schubert's "The Wanderer" was then sung by Miss Vanderhooges, showing her versatility in style. Her tones expressed warmth and pathos.

The program closed with a brilliant variation on an air from Don Giovanni, played by Miss Payne. She is a dramatic player and handled this difficult selection with apparent ease. This young lady can make a career as a pianist.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The total number of students registering up to date is 228.

Mr. Stetson and family attended the State Fair at Orlando.

The Stetson University March appears to be becoming quite "the fad."

Mr. Harry Winters made a flying visit last week to San Mateo and Citra.

Miss Janet McGowan was called home on the 22nd by the illness of her mother.

A hint to the wise is sufficient. When you receive a box of oranges, remember —

We have at present three base ball clubs, to wit: the first nine, the second nine and the third nine.

Our school has as yet produced no great poet, but we are hoping that one will appear in the future.

Misses Really and Dorrance spent their "presentation day" at Waldo, having a delightful time.

Be sure to read the report of Dr. Forbes to the board of trustees. It is a history of our progress for the past year.

There are numerous rumors afloat in reference to improvements and additions to be made in the University buildings.

Mrs. Allan of Port Orange, spent Presentation Day at the University with Miss Allan and Messrs. Robert and Edward Allan.

George Kennan, the famous traveler, who has written so many entertaining and instructive articles about Russia and Siberia, will take the place of Mr. Burdette.

Half a dozen young men from Stetson Hall tramped over to the St. Johns Saturday the 24th. They spent the day in fishing and eating the fish that they caught.

Dr. Gambrell's sermon at the Baptist church on Sunday morning was listened to by a crowded house, and all who heard it were delighted with the way in which the truth was presented.

A brilliant youth, in his examination paper on grammar, made the following statement: "Two negatives," wrote he, "make an infirmative." Perhaps his teacher thought he had an "infirmative."

On St. Valentine's day several of the boys were the happy recipients of delightful, expressive likenesses of themselves, having underneath some germs of verse expressing sentiments of endearment.

Washington's Birthday passed off very quietly. The only demonstration or celebration that we had took place in the afternoon after school hours, when the boys and girls engaged on the campus in the games of "prisoner's base" and "drop the handkerchief," with great zest and enthusiasm. Even some of the most dignified representatives of both sexes indulged in this recreation with apparent delight.

Capt. Carll went over to Crescent City on the 22nd to meet his mother and sister, who have just arrived from New York. They will occupy their winter home at Crescent City during the rest of the season.

We are sorry to miss the smiling face of Miss LaCuta from the local department of this issue, on account of a severe attack of la grippe. We hope she will be able to speak some kindly words next month.

Rev. N. B. Plummer has been forced to leave school on account of his eyes. He started for home February 21st, going by way of Osteen. We are sorry to lose him, and trust that his eyes may soon be all right again.

Dr. Forbes was at Winter Park last week attending the exercises on the occasion of the initiation of Dr. Fairchild as president of Rollins College. Dr. Forbes gave an address, which, it is needless to say, was well received.

The class in composition is studying prefixes, suffixes and other kind of fixes. This is the way a future Mark Twain bisected the word napkin: "Nap means a sleep; kin means short; therefore, napkin means a short sleep."

The necessity of keeping up with the news of the day was brought home to us a few days since in talking with a student who is something more than a step-child of the senior class, and who is a fine scholar in Latin and Greek, upon the Wilson bill. He was not aware that there was such a thing as the Wilson bill.

Teacher: "Miss L., will you please compare infinite?"

First pupil: "Infinite, more infinite, most infinite."

Second pupil: "Oh, Miss C., what does a person mean when they sign themselves at the end of a letter, 'Your infinite friend'?"

Teacher: "My dear, that is rather a large question to ask me; you had better speak to Dr. F. about it."

When Dr. Gambrell was first elected president of Mercer University we felt that the trustees had made a wise choice. After seeing and hearing the doctor we see no reason for changing our opinion. May Mercer continue to grow in favor and usefulness under his direction.

All the students who are taking Latin will be sorry to learn that Professor Gordis may not return next year. Those who have been in Professor Gordis' classes and have had a desire to learn and willingness to work, will heartily endorse President Forbes' words of praise.

Considerable disappointment has been caused by the failure of Leland Powers and Robert Burdette to fulfil their contracts to lecture for the University. T. S. Ford of New York, an elocutionist on somewhat the same style as Powers, has been selected to give the next lecture, on March 10th.

The young ladies' weekly prayer meetings are now held in Miss Barrett's sitting room, instead of in the parlors. The young ladies occupy seats upon the floor, as there are not enough chairs to seat them. The meetings are informal and are said to be very helpful.

Mrs. and Miss Dickerson, the mother and sister of Miss Julia Dickerson, our popular teacher of English Literature, have arrived from Chicago and are visiting at the home of Mr. Stetson. Mrs. Dickerson is expected to deliver a lecture shortly—before the students only.

It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of a former student, Mr. Reuben Caruthers, of Wildwood, Fla. He was killed by a train on the F. C. & P. railroad while making a coupling near Tampa. The best medical aid was called in, but he lived only a few hours after receiving the injury. Although Mr. Caruthers was a student for only one term in the University, he had made many warm friends here.

The fifth lecture in the University course was delivered on Saturday evening, Feb. 17th, by Dr. Gambrell. His subject was "The White Side of a Black Question." It was treated in a unique manner, and we regret lack of space prevents us from giving a few of the points that were brought out.

We feel sure that there is no other reading room in Florida that can be compared with ours. We visited not long since the "swell" reading room of the "swell" club in one of the most thriving towns in the State. We felt prouder than ever of the John B. Stetson reading room.

Mr. H. S. Winters attended the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Convention of Volusia and Brevard counties at Titusville, on February 10 and 11, and gave an address before the convention. Miss Hattie Lynch, another graduate of Stetson University, was also one of the speakers on that occasion. Mr. J. S. Mann, likewise one of our old students, was president of the convention, and, of course, was present at the meeting.

The seniors have at last effected an organization. Mr. W. P. Riles was elected President; Miss Grace Stoddard, Vice-President; and Mr. F. C. Edwards, Secretary and Treasurer. These officers will reflect credit upon their class and upon the University. A motto has not yet been decided upon. The class consists of Misses Stoddard, Erhart and Willatowsky, and Messrs. Riles, Howard, Edwards and Norwood.

The last meeting of the Homiletic Club was very entertaining. The program was a debate upon the question "Resolved, that a Baptist minister ought not to invite a minister of another denomination to assist him in a revival meeting." Mr. F. C. Edwards pleaded for the affirmative, while Messrs. Thrasher and Norwood ably defended the negative. The club has some first-class talent among its members and they give promise of great usefulness.

The Chautauqua Circle of DeLand has arranged for two courses of "Chautauqua Extension Lectures." One course consists of three lectures written by Professor William H. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute, on "Great Period of Medieval History and Art." The other course consists of six lectures on "Social Science," written by Dr. Albion W. Small, head Professor of Social Science in the University of Chicago. The first of these lectures will probably be given in a week or two. They will be read by Professor Carson, president of the Circle. The charge for admission to all the lectures of either course has been placed at a very low figure.

Those mighty seniors are now tasting the sweets of writing essays and orations for commencement. The following are some of the "privileges" attendant upon seniorship in the John B. Stetson University: First, to select a subject and make an outline; second, to read upon that subject until the brain is in a whirl and every original thought is banished to the four corners of the earth; third, to express that whirling mass in clear, flowing, sonorous words by the aid of the midnight lamp and the close drawn strings of inspiration; fourth, to have the heavy foot of the professor come squarely down upon every pet "idea" and neatly turned phrase, leaving nothing but the subject, and not very much of that; fifth, to go through the above process again, a sadder but wiser student; sixth, to make the air eloquent with the thunder peals of oratory; seventh, to endeavor on commencement night not to get scared and omit half the oration or essay. What more could a senior wish?

The tennis tournament, on the 17th, between the Stetson Hall boys and the down-town young men, aroused considerable interest. The tournament took place at the University tennis court. Chairs were brought from the dining room and placed on the grounds for the accommodation

of the spectators. The champions and friends of the down town side came up in force with their red neckties and badges. The Stetson Hall boys flaunted no colors, probably giving up the game as already lost. The first contest was between Messrs. Robb and Schumann, representing the red, and Messrs. Dow and Bolton for Stetson Hall. The game was very closely contested, but finally the victory was yielded to the University side. In the second contest Messrs. Carll and McIlveen for Stetson Hall crossed rackets with Messrs. Broome and Webb for the other side. The score stood six to two in favor of Carll and McIlveen. Of course there was great rejoicing among the students over this victory.

It was night; it was Friday night. Six young men were in consultation—deep, grave consultation. Weighty questions were under consideration—questions of butter, of salt, of pepper, of rice; yea, of chickens. Soon these momentous matters were amicably settled; soon the fire was snapping and roaring in the stove; willing hands were fast removing the feathers from a deceased hen; soon, indeed, the hen and rice were boiling in the pot. Next there is a table; on that table six plates filled with pillau; around that table six students feeling deep down in their hearts the sentiment,

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream."

It is unnecessary for the pen of man or angel to record what happened next. It was midnight. There was a moan, or perchance a groan, muttering "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." We may mention, by way of conclusion, that the chicken was procured by a divinity student for the round sum of half a dollar. Who received the round sum, the divinity student or the man who owned the chicken, deponent saith not.

The annual boat race between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, next June, will be rowed on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia.

ECHOES FROM PRESENTATION DAY.

Dr. Chaudoin of LaGrange, Fla., attended the meeting of the trustees but could not remain for the exercises on Presentation Day. We were pleased to have him with us even for so short a time.

Rev. J. C. Porter, proprietor of the Florida Baptist Witness, was present at the Presentation Day exercises.

Col. Walter Gwynn of Sanford, was in attendance at the meeting of the board of trustees. He was a pioneer in Florida and is deeply interested in the educational development of the State, and a staunch friend of the University.

The Florida Baptist Witness in its last issue gave a full account of the exercises of Presentation Day. It published Dr. Gambrell's address on the "Intellectual Development of the South" in full, and intends to publish the addresses of President Clute and Superintendent Sheats.

Large crowds inspected the rooms in Stetson Hall and Chaudoin Hall, and seemed to be highly pleased with the neatness and order of all the rooms. The cleanliness and order of the campus was also noted.

Our reporter observed on the dressing case of one of the rooms in Chaudoin Hall, eight curious looking instruments all curled up together. He wonders what they were?

Deacon J. S. Turner of Levyville, attended the meeting of the board of trustees, and was highly delighted with the exercises of Presentation Day.

There was great enthusiasm when the orchestra played for the first time the John B. Stetson University March.

The gymnasium has what seems really a remarkable seating capacity, but as an auditorium it has, as Mark Twain would say, its "discrepancies," and they are numerous, too numerous to mention here.

The Witness man was entertained during the presentation exercises at Stetson University last week by Prof. C. S. Farriss and his talented wife.

In their well ordered and happy home one can soon learn the secret of their success as teachers in the University. Their little boy of only two summers, naturally bright and precocious, shows that they thoroughly understand the art of training young minds and hearts for the greatest usefulness. Mrs. Farris is highly gifted in music, her chosen profession, and is recognized as a very fine pianist.—Florida Baptist Witness.

We have just received our first copy of the journal "Echoes of the South," edited at Jacksonville in the interest of the Florida Confederate Home. Among its pages we find this quotation from Aurora Leigh:

"Measure not the work
Until the day's out and the labor done;
Then bring your gauges. If the day's
work's scant,
Why, call it scant; affect no compromise;
And, in that we have nobly striven at
least,
Deal with us nobly, women though we be,
And honor us with truth, if not with
praise."

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